

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1915.

FOREIGN RATES		CANADIAN RATES	
DAILY AND SUNDAY		DAILY AND SUNDAY	
One month.....	\$1.84	One month.....	2.50
One year.....	22.60	One year.....	8.00
SUNDAY ONLY:		DAILY ONLY:	
Six months.....	9.33	One month.....	5.00
One year.....	6.66	One year.....	6.00
DAILY ONLY:		SUNDAY ONLY:	
One month.....	1.29	One month.....	5.50
One year.....	15.50	One year.....	4.25

Entered at the Postoffice at New York as Second Class Matter.

The Dardanelles Campaign.

Meantime a second force landed above Gaba Tepe was designed to move south across the isthmus, thus arriving in the rear of the Achi Baba position and compelling the Turks to retire from it. But this force was no less promptly checked along the face of the Sari Bahr hill and has been unable to do anything but hang on since. It is only within the past few days that a force landed further up at Suvla Bay has come south along the ankle and begun to climb the Sari Bahr ridge.

A Skyscraper Postoffice.

about her family; we are told that the operation was "the only one of its kind ever successfully performed," and we are duly provided with the name and address of the performer. But the point of chief interest is left out or but vaguely hinted at in a passage intimating that the operation involved resection of the astragalus.

It is perhaps safe to conjecture that it had nothing to do with a cure, and that the suggestion conveyed in such problematical headlines as "Infantile Paralysis Hope" is slightly misleading. In the first

Silencing an Idle Protest.

Those timorous souls who have been losing sleep worrying over what the Germans in this country might do may now catch up with a few naps. The Naturalization Bureau figures that, while there are 2,500,000 Germans here—unhyphenated—there are about 4,500,000 who owe allegiance to the Allies.

Austrians Bombard Belgrade—Headline.
But this wasn't news a year ago.

Sea Power's Importance.

Tremendous efforts have been made to injure England on this side of the Atlantic, but what have they amounted to? Our factories are busy supplying arms and ammunition, and enterprising young men are constantly slipping across the border into Canada and enlisting for a great adventure in that pleasant land of France. The powers that control the seas will eventually rule the land, and this great underlying truth will never be so evident as at the close of this war.

NOTA BENE.

Floral Bluff, Fla., Aug. 11, 1915.

• NO FEAR OF MILITARISM

**Real Menace Comes from the Cow-
ards and Mollycoddles.**

Julius Cæsar, who was not as great in war as he was in peace, wrote that the Belgians (like those of to-day) were the bravest of the peoples because they did not meddle with "those things which tend to make the (manly) spirit effeminate." From the hypophenated and the sissified, good Lord deliver us! and give us back the grander conception of American patriotism.

LAWRENCE R. ANDERSON.
Brooklyn, Aug. 12, 1915.

Volunteer Soldier the Best.

During the Civil War the men who volunteered had a lot of trouble with the men who were drafted into the service. Not only had we to watch and fight the enemy in front of us, but we had to watch the drafted men and make them do their duty. When Beauregard and Longstreet charged our line at Bruy's Bluff several drafted men started to run to the rear, and some of them were shot by our own men as cowards.

What we want to do is to teach patriotism in all our schools and colleges. We live in the greatest and most liberal country under the sun, and the safety and perpetuity of our institutions depend on the American volunteer soldier. With a population of over 100,000,000 we should have no trouble placing an army of 3,000,000 men in the field in three or four months. It does not take long to teach patriots how to fight. We don't want to maintain a large standing army in this country, that would be a great tax on the people. Let us treat all nations fairly, and try to get them to do what is right. If we succeed in this, we will have been a blessing to the world.

Please publish this letter and oblige

constant reader of The Tribune.
PETER TWAMLEY.
Late Corporal, Company I, 48th Regiment,
N. Y. S. V.,
New York, Aug. 12, 1915.

Misunderstood Biblical Doctrines.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: I was surprised to find the Anglo-Saxon name of John Medford signed to a letter appealing for moral and physical cowardice in the peace panacea.

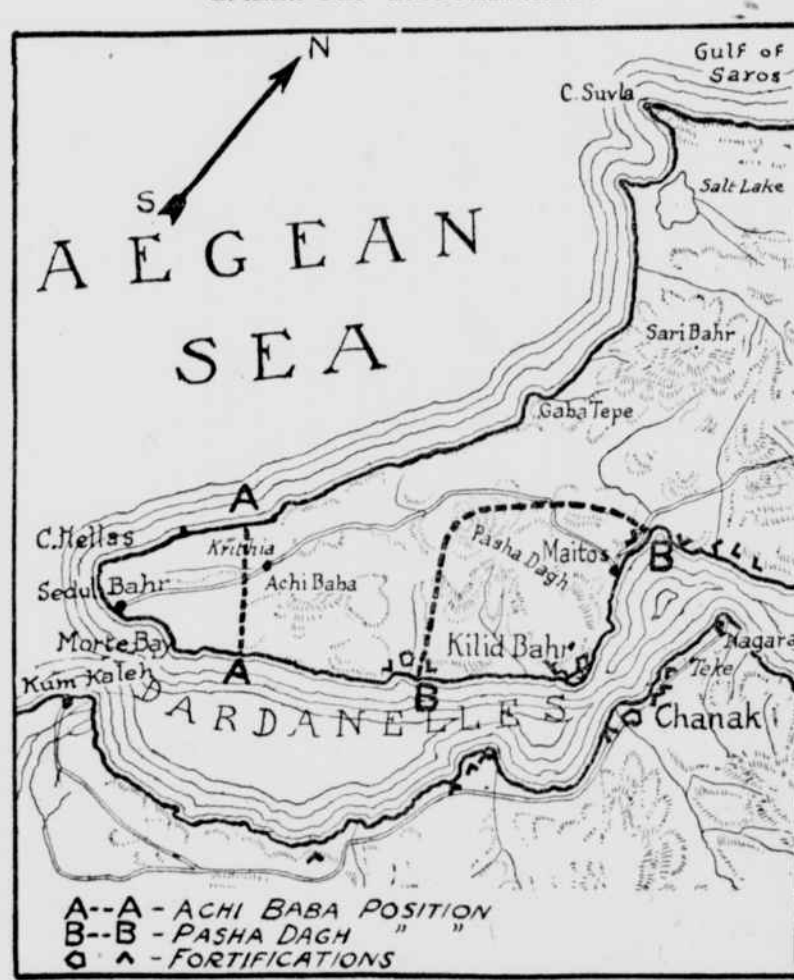
I am mailing to the residence given a pamphlet containing the address delivered on the 138th anniversary of the Battle of Fort Washington by the Rev. William Montague Geer, S. T. D., at St. Paul's Chapel, New York City, before the Fort Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

If there are any American citizens who have any conscientious scruples on the line of misunderstood Biblical doctrines as to our duty to be prepared to defend our families and our country from assassinations and worse atrocities, I shall be happy to forward them a copy of this patriotic address.

T. HUGH BOORMAN.

New York, Aug. 14, 1915.

GALLIPOLI BATTLEFIELD.



ET FERDINAND DO IT!



A MENACE TO SOCIAL WELFARE

The Barnes Amendment Should Be Beaten and a Broad Welfare Clause Put Into the New Constitution.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The Barnes constitutional amendment would prohibit the Legislature from "granting any person or persons any privilege or immunity not accorded to every other person or persons." However fair, in the abstract, this may appear, it is in this day utterly impracticable of realization. Its adoption might not of itself sweep away the many immunities and privileges now conferred by or embedded in the law, and which to-day prevent the complete realization of the principle of equality for all, but it certainly would prevent any extension of those measures by which society to-day recognizes and attempts to relieve the ills due to inequalities of social condition, and it would as certainly amount to a direction or mandate to the Legislature to repeal all existing laws conferring privilege of any kind or in any degree.

It would offset all exemptions from taxation of churches and charitable institutions, all graduated taxation, exemptions from jury duty, privileges conferred by the civil service law, all public pensions, public poor relief, public charities and subsidies of all kinds, including a multitude of other privileges, benefits, exemptions and immunities, the nullification of most of which would far outweigh in disadvantage any advantage gained from securing literal conformity to the principle of equality for all.

But its principal, indeed its avowed, object is to prevent any extension of the policy of social industrial relief illustrated by the present workmen's compensation legislation. It is hardly conceivable, if it is adopted, that the provision of the existing constitution specifically providing for workmen's compensation, adopted by the people by a great preponderance of votes in 1913, should stand. On the

other hand, it is equally inconceivable, in view of the general satisfaction of both employers and employees with this great measure of industrial welfare, that it should be discarded and that we should return to the evils of the system it supplanted. But workmen's compensation is merely one of a number of measures resting upon the now generally recognized economic principle that each particular

industry and society generally should bear in part the burden of cost and loss of those who suffer from the conditions under which it is prosecuted.

The programme of industrial relief and insurance which has been so much more generously and generally adopted in other enlightened countries must and will certainly be developed here. If the principle is correct that industry or society itself must in some manner share with the workers the cost of them or their families from accidental death or injury, due to the hazards of industry, it is hard to see why industry and society should not equally appropriately bear or share the cost of those diseases directly attributable to particular kinds of work; that is to say, that there should be compensation for occupational diseases as well as for occupational accidents, secured through the medium of insurance; and by analogy it will not be difficult to demonstrate the advantage of providing in some similar manner for relief from sickness generally, and from old age in particular, through the medium of old age insurance. The best sociological thought of our age makes no question that such measures should be gradually adopted.

A large part of the programme was in successful operation in Germany and England before this war, and it is certain to be adopted in all other civilized countries, including our own, where the intensive conditions of modern industry obtain. It is unthinkable, in view of the progress already made in this country along similar lines, that we should turn back the hands of the clock in the manner proposed, or, indeed, that we should merely stand on the present provision limiting the power of the Legislature to make laws for the accident injury to workers, with no provision permitting a response to the real demand to provide relief for occupational disease, sickness, unemployment or old age.

We cannot afford either to retreat or merely to mark time while other countries are so practically providing for the contentment and the moral, physical and mental wellbeing of that preponderating majority every state engaged in manual and mechanical labor. It is a pity that the unfortunate fortune if this convention continues the legislative straitjacket which prevents the adoption of reforms which the enlightened thought of modern civilization approves and demands.

There are certainly in the convention enough men of clear vision and broad understanding to prevent the adoption of any such extreme views as would result in a centralized modern government. But it will not do to stop there; they should see that such provision is framed and adopted as will permit the gradual adoption of more of those beneficent measures which in other countries have so contributed to the general welfare. It will not be enough to merely defeat the Russian proposal, but to constitute a liberal clause, but it is, but an even more liberal social welfare clause should be provided.

Brothers in Aeronautics.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Noting the article in yesterday's Tribune with relation to the appointment to the Naval Advisory Board, I wish to say on behalf of the Aeronautical Society of America that, while in the main the statements in your article are true, this society has no desire to enter into any controversy with the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers nor does it wish in any way to disparage the new organization.

The Aeronautical Society is, and has for the last seven or eight years been, fully occupied in carrying out its functions as a technical body, involving research in aerodynamic and kindred sciences for the development of the art of aviation, and it will, of course, welcome in this field another organization capable of assisting in the same cause.

The Aeronautical Society wishes the new society all possible good luck, and will expect with interest to see a list of the members of the American Society of Aeronautical Engineers who will combine for the purpose of doing good work. F. W. WARKER, Acting President Aeronautical Society of America.

Dec. 12, 1915

ALL QUIET IN VERA CRUZ

No. Anti-Foreign Demonstrations
Anywhere in Mexico.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The American press has reported that anti-American riots have taken place in Vera Cruz, and upon the receipt of this report, exaggerated comments have been published, stating that the lives of foreigners in Mexico are in danger; that this anti-foreign movement will spread throughout Mexico, and that therefore the American government is prepared to order an invasion of Mexico, for which purpose a squadron of battleships will be sent to Vera Cruz and all available forces of the United States army to the border.

Nothing has done more harm to the friendly relations that must necessarily exist between two neighboring republics bound by mutual commercial, social and humanitarian interests than those continuous threats of intervention, made by a section of the press of the United States, generally based on false and malicious information from sources inimical to the Constitutional government of Señor Carranza in Mexico.

These threats, which have not ceased during five years, from the time that the Mexican revolution started against General Diaz's regime, coupled with articles published in some daily newspapers and magazines, written by Americans of imperialistic ideas, inciting the United States to wage a war of conquest to the south of the Rio Grande, until the countries lying from the border of the United States as far as the Panama Canal are subdued, have spread a feeling of distrust all over Latin America with regard to the intentions of the United States toward these countries.

We Mexicans know that the government and the people of the United States as a whole do not participate in these ideas of interfering in the internal affairs of a friendly country, this being the reason why we never take such threats seriously. But, at the same time, we know there are powerful interests, such as those of the Catholic clergy, represented by Cardinal Gibbons; those of the foreigners who secured profitable concessions in our country during the dictatorship of President Diaz; those of the gang of "cientificos" allied with all the above, and those of the enemies of President Wilson, interested in discrediting his administration, who want trouble started at any rate between the United States and Mexico. In order to carry out their reprobable purpose they go so far as to organize armed bands of marauders to cause trouble on the border, as is now happening. This is the reason why we are always on the alert, in so far as the relations between Mexico and the United States are

To-day the confidential agency of the Constitutional government of Mexico in Washington received telegrams from Señor Carranza and his Secretary for Foreign Affairs flatly denying that there had been any anti-foreign demonstrations in Vera Cruz or in any other part of Mexico. Nearly all the generals of the Constitutional army have addressed the First Chief, renewing their loyalty to him in the face of American intervention, which, if articles and reports published in many American dailies are to be credited, is certain to come. These generals have given Señor Carranza the assurance that their duty of intervention they will perform as Mexicans. A popular meeting took place in Vera Cruz protesting against any foreign interference in the internal affairs of Mexico.

This is the only thing that happened in Vera Cruz, and I do not believe that even the American papers which are every day insulting the Mexican people, their leaders, their ideals, by branding as brigands, assassins and savages the men for whom they have profound esteem and respect, just as the Americans have for Washington and Lincoln, will go so far as to deny the Mexicans the right to protest before the world against outside interference in their internal affairs.

Señor Carranza states in his message that in spite of what is happening in the United States—which, if public reports are to be believed, amounts to a conspiracy to overthrow his government—he will continue to give all kinds of guarantees to foreigners residing in Mexico, punishing severely any attempt against their lives or property.

HERIBERTO BARRON.

Washington, Aug. 12, 1915.